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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—97—

Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced the arrival of two vessels from France, one having left Bordeaux on the 6th, and the other on the 26th of August. An English Paper published at Paris, GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, which came up on the evening of Tuesday, was handed to the Editor of JOHN BULL, and some Extracts given from it in his Paper of yesterday, which we have republished in our Second Sheet. Having been furnished, however, by the kindness of a Friend, with a regular Series of L'INDICATEUR, a Bordeaux Paper, for July, and of LE MEMORIAL BORDELAIS, up to the 2nd of August, we shall offer here the principal heads of the intelligence contained in these, and proceed with the translation of their details, when these are disposed of. Had our Papers been English ones instead of French, they might have been distributed piecemeal among the Printers, and their whole contents soon published; but this not being the case, we shall rely on the indulgence of our readers for any apparent negligence in a task which is necessarily executed by a single hand.

The subjects that have a prominent place in the Series of Journals received, are the movements of the Greeks in their Revolution in Turkey, and the proceedings of the Coronation in England. The former is a subject of deep interest to the world in general, and we regret that the details relating to it are so scanty and imperfect, as they are. The latter will perhaps, however, take precedence in interest in the estimation of many here; though even for these, the meagre notices of the French Editors will be far from satisfactory. We shall oblige them, perhaps, by passing to this subject at once.

It appears then, that notwithstanding all the research and eloquence of Mr. Brougham and his learned Colleagues, the Queen's demand to be crowned with her august Husband was peremptorily refused. Her Majesty, on receiving intimation of this refusal, published the following Protest, which we find in L'INDICATEUR of the 26th July, the document itself bearing date, London, the 18th.

CAROLINE REX.—*To His Most Excellent Majesty, the King.*

Your Majesty having thought proper to lay before your Privy Council, the claim of the Queen to the right of being crowned on the 19th of July, the day appointed for the coronation of your Majesty; and Lord Sidmouth, one of your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, having communicated to the Queen the decision of the Privy Council as unfavorable to that claim; in order to maintain her just rights, and those of her successors, and that no inference be drawn in future times from the supposed acquiescence of the Queen, she feels herself bound to protest, in the most formal and solemn manner, against the said decision; and to affirm and maintain, that by the laws, usages, and customs, of this kingdom, she ought, according to her right, to be crowned at the same time with the King.

In support of this claim of right on the part of the Queen, her Advocates have proved before the Privy Council, by testimonies the most ancient and authentic, that in this kingdom the Queens Consort have from time immemorial participated in the honours of the Coronation with their Royal Husbands. The very few exceptions which are remarked, demonstrates by the

circumstances which occasioned them, that the right itself was never contested, although the exercise of it had been suspended from political motives.

The Queen is aware that the most important of the laws of this country derive their authority from usage; that even the Royal prerogatives of your Majesty rest themselves on this basis. The authority of ancient usage cannot therefore be set aside without endangering even to their foundations, the most sacred rights, and the most important institutions of the land.

(The Queen objects to the decision of the Privy Council also, because of the character of those who compose that body, some of whom, having sacrificed their opinions to their interests, are become her most inveterate persecutors. She retraces the conduct of these persons during the late reign, so different to that which they have followed in the present, which change commenced with the Regency of his present Majesty. She afterwards continues thus)

The Queen, like your Majesty, descended from a long line of Kings, was the daughter of the head of a Royal house, united by the ties of blood, with the most illustrious families of Europe; and she formed with your Majesty, an alliance that could not be deemed unequal, in the full confidence that the honour of the King, and that of the People were equally pledged to guarantee to her all the rights, privileges, and honours, enjoyed by the Queens that had preceded her.

In contracting that alliance, the Queen believed that she exchanged the protection of her family, for that of her Royal Husband, and a free and generous nation. On the part of your Majesty, the Queen has only experienced the bitter disappointment of seeing the destruction of all the hopes that she had formed. In the attachment of the People she has found that powerful protection which has always been her support and her consolation. To submit to personal insults, is, for a subject, a question of convenience or otherwise; for a wife, perhaps a matter of necessity; but a Queen should never tacitly acquiesce in the violation of rights which appertain to her constitutional dignity.

The Queen protests, therefore, in the strongest and most solemn manner, against the decision of the Privy Council, regarding it as a consequence of the system of persecution, under which she has so long suffered; and she declares that if this decision is to form a precedent for posterity, it can have no other effect than to fortify Oppression with legal forms, and to give to Injustice a sanction which it ought never to possess. The protection of the subject, from the highest to the lowest, is not only the true end, but also the only legal object of all power; and no act of power can or ought to be deemed legitimate, that is not founded on those principles of Eternal Justice, without which the Law is only the mask of Tyranny,—and Authority, the instrument of Despotism.

The details of the Coronation on the 19th, the day following that on which this Protest was published, we have given in the French, in a future page, as we could not detain the Paper in which it is contained, sufficiently long for Translation. We therefore pass to the paragraphs of General News, in the order of their dates; and such as cannot be included to-day, shall have place in the JOURNAL of to-morrow.

In the French Papers received, the first mention we find of the Death of Bonaparte, is in the *INDICATEUR* of the 11th of July, which simply re-publishes the account of that event given by the *LONDON COURIER*.—The following are Translations:—

L'Indicateur, July 12.—M. C. Baron Decazes, Secretary of the French Embassy at London, is charged with carrying to Paris the news of Bonaparte's death: he landed at Calais on the 5th of July.

It is affirmed that Bonaparte left forty millions deposited in the Tower of London!!! His son is the heir of his great savings. According to the *STATESMAN*, who does not cite his authority, the body of Bonaparte will be carried to England in order to ascertain its identity.

L'Indicateur, July 13.—It is not without some design that the old Pasha of Jannina has circulated a report of his death; he wished only to lull the Turkish Generals who were besieging him. The Suliores, to whom he sent notice underhand, took possession of the defiles of Macrimoras without the Turks perceiving it. They were surrounded and put to the sword.

On the other hand two Pashas who advanced upon the Morea with 5 or 6 thousand men, have likewise been surrounded and cut to pieces. The city of Tripolizza, the capital of the Morea and the residence of the Pasha, has fallen into the hands of the Greek General Tholocotron.—*Courier*.

Hamburgh, June 27.—Our Gazette publishes, under the date of Corfu May 28th, the following news from Patras, which it gives as authentic:—"The insurgents have been for ten days in possession of Patras. They have exacted large sums of money from the Mussulman inhabitants, and as they had been themselves very ill treated, they have exercised cruel reprisals against many Turks. Germain, Bishop of Patras, and Procope, Bishop of Calavrita, direct all their movements. But at the approach of a Turkish detachment of 1,000 men, a dreadful panic immediately took possession of the Greeks: their corps dispersed, and the Pasha became master of the town without any resistance. Next day he gave it up to plunder: on this occasion 800 houses were burnt. Since the Greek Insurrection: 500 houses had already experienced the same fate: 5000 inhabitants had abandoned the city, 40 had been beheaded for having taken part in the Insurrection.

On the 1st of May some small Turkish vessels of war entered the roads of Patras. The Pasha had again take possession of Vostizza and probably Calavrita also, so that no fortified place remained to the Greeks to which they could betake themselves. On the other hand they possessed themselves of Athens on the 8th of May: two thirds of that city have been reduced to ashes.

The same paper contains the following article, dated in the Archipelago, May 20th:—"Scio is the only island of the Archipelago which has not declared for the Greeks. The Governor of that island, who is son of the Captain Pasha, has by his energetic measures prevented the inhabitants from rising against the Turks which are there in small numbers."

At Zea the Greeks have cruelly revenged themselves for the ill-treatment they had received: forty Turks have been shot one after another, and their carcases cut to pieces.

The fleet equipped by the Idriotes and other Islanders amounts to eighty sail: the vessels carry from 12 to 30 guns and from 50 to 300 men. This fleet forms three divisions: one guards the coast to prevent troops from landing; the second cruises in the Archipelago; the third watches the Turkish fleet between Tenedos and Mytelene for the purpose of giving it battle. The Greeks have taken an oath to attempt boarding every Turkish vessel they shall meet; and with this intent they are provided with grappling irons and inflammable materials.

Two Turkish frigates and a corvette have been obliged, owing to the superiority of the Greek squadron, to take refuge at Rhodes.

Their war-song is composed almost entirely after the *Marseillaise Hymn*.

Among the great number of vessels which the Greeks have seized hitherto, there have been many that were loaded with Turkish troops sent from Asia to Europe. The Greeks have already about 7,000 prisoners which they keep as hostages. The six Turkish Vessels which were destined against Ali Pasha have fallen into the hands of the Greeks, and they blockade the port of Thessalonica.

Nuremberg, July 1.—Our Gazette published to-day the following article on the affairs of Moldavia and Wallachia. "When Ypsilanti received intelligence of the events which had taken place in Moldavia he immediately sent a body of 1,000 men under the command of Prince Cantacuzène, to restore order and tranquillity there. This Prince, who was formerly a Colonel in the service of Russia, arrived at Jassy on the 1st of June, and caused the Proclamations subjoined to be published:—Since then we have heard no more of the excesses committed by the Greeks.

The Seraskier (Turkish General) has not attempted any thing since the occupation of Galatz. The small isolated bodies of Turks which have advanced as far as Baen, are not a part of the main army; and the battle fought at Fokschan took place between one of these bodies and the Greeks: but from it, consequences resulted fatal to the inhabitants, the greater part of which have lost their fortunes. For the rest, the accounts of the issue of the combat are very various. It is certain that the Greeks have lost more men than the Turks; the first having had twenty men killed and a great number wounded, whilst the Turks had only five of theirs killed and twenty wounded. The fire which consumed the city is imputed to the Greeks, who set fire to the convent of St. James, in which the Turks had shut themselves up, and whence the flames spread: The Boyards of Moldavia have abandoned the project of attempting a counter-revolution, the Greeks having discovered the arms and other means of defence which they had left for that purpose at Bottoschan, and seized them. It is pretended that 12,000 Greeks more had lately arrived at Jassy. If this be true the number of Greek troops in Moldavia amounts to 36,000 men. The following are the Proclamations above mentioned:—

Proclamation of Prince Ypsilanti to the Greeks.

Brethren and fellow-countrymen, inhabitants of Jassy and of all Moldavia!—The disorders which have taken place in Moldavia since I quitted this province, have come to my knowledge; and in consequence I send a General of the Army, Prince Cantacuzène, with full power to conduct the affairs of our country in this province and to restore order. Let that Prince be to you as it were my other self; obey him and combine with him in every enterprise which he shall form, that has this for its object.

ALEXANDER YPSILANTI.

Dated Tergovischt, May 18, 1821.

July 14.—The *NEW TIMES* pretends to state on respectable authority that Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of St. Helena, will be ordered to take the body of Bonaparte on board a ship of the line, and carry it himself to England.

The *Courier* from Constantinople, who was to arrive at Vienna on the 16th of June, has failed to appear. This circumstance excites some apprehension that new disturbances have arisen in the Turkish capital.

A French ex-officer, M. Vellot, who had followed his companions in misfortune to Texas, is returning to his country, and is going to publish an exact narrative of all the accidents that happened to the miserable colonists of the Champ d'Asyle, from the commencement of the Society till its dissolution. He will add to his recital some observations collected in the different parts of the world in which he has travelled.

July 15.—An evening paper stated yesterday, "We have learnt that the orders given to Sir Hudson Lowe by the government are that he should cause Bonaparte's body to be brought to England on the strongest ship of the line on the St. Helena station. The orders are printed, and are very peremptory."

The death of a man who has exercised a great influence over the destinies of men, is an event which awakens numerous recollections and might furnish a subject for important reflections. Few conquerors have had a renown so extended as Napoleon Bonaparte. The sound of his name has filled Europe and been re-echoed to the farthest extremities of Asia. Placed by the force of events at the head of a great nation weary of long anarchy, the heir of a revolution which had exalted all the good and evil passions, he raised himself as much by the energy of his will as by the weakness of others, to the supreme power, and placed France in a permanent attitude of war, substituted the illusion of glory to the real benefits of liberty, and identifying himself with the national independence, made the fear of a foreign yoke the chief instrument of boundless authority.

Napoleon had a thorough reliance on fortune. He believed that an invincible fatality governed his destiny. This error he had in common with many eminent men, and almost all those who have partaken of it have experienced great success and greater reverses. He did not leave chance enough to the counsels of wisdom; the fruit of fifty victories may be borne away in a single day of misfortune: of this Pultwa and Waterloo are solemn proofs.

We may speak freely of Napoleon. For a long time he has been cut off from all questions which are agitated among us. It is no longer military conquest that concerns us; but the establishment of constitutional liberty. Napoleon had produced a strong impression on the mind of men's imagination; and this was inevitable. A Soldier who by the force of his genius raises himself above his contemporaries, who imposes rest on an agitated society, who dictates his laws to sovereigns, appears in the world as a miraculous person, and the earth is silent before him!

History, which judges without partiality, will avow that Napoleon has rendered eminent services to social order. The promulgation of Codes which govern us even at this day, in spite of the imperfections of the Penal Code, is a boon which will not be lost for generations to come: it already obtains over a part of Europe. We shall not speak of that immense military glory which is not disputed: the improvements of interior administration, the public works, the financial system, are more durable titles to admiration: In fine, Bonaparte is dead; truth ought to be seated on his tomb; and let us not fear to add that the Prisoner of St. Helena will be reckoned among Great Men.—*Constitutionnel*.

The columns of the English Journals have for some days past been all consecrated to articles on Napoleon. We shall content ourselves with repeating this saying of an august personage: "A great man has ceased to live; all the hatred, all the fears, which might be attached to his existence are henceforth buried in his tomb. He is nothing more now than an historical personage, and contemporaries are already for him posterity."

Our task in a periodical publication is confined to saying that a great destiny has been fulfilled; a conqueror who reigned twenty years over men and over kings, who carried the glory and terror of our arms from the banks of the Seine to the Nile and the Borysthenes, to whom the continent of Europe was subject, who set up thrones and distributed crowns,—expires at last, through the effects of age, on a sultry rock in the midst of the African ocean!

What an inexhaustible source of reflection! What an abyss of thought!..... Before dwelling upon it, let us wait till the ashes of the Great Captain are cold: too many passions

yet hover round his bier; and Truth itself, that her voice may be heard, must escape from the fears and delusions that surround her.—(*Courrier Français*.)

Paris, July 10.—The Sovereign Pontiff has presented the Catholic Chapel recently erected at Moorfields in the City of London with a chalice enriched with small rows of pearls and diamonds. This cup is valued at 50,000 francs. The English Government have exempted it from paying custom, and it was not even examined. Another fact not less remarkable to whoever is acquainted with the ancient state of the Catholics of this country, is, that George IV. has sent an elegant chalice and ornaments to Catholic Chapel established latterly at Brighton, where his Majesty passes part of the year. This favor from the successor of Elizabeth and William has excited the lively gratitude of the Catholics.

Affairs of Greece.—We have received intelligence of an important victory obtained by Prince Ypsilanti over the troops of Achmet Pasha who had advanced from Bucharest upon Tergowitza to attack Ypsilanti. The latter allowed the Turks to approach his fortifications: the Ottomans were battered by his artillery; then the Hellenes fell upon them and made great slaughter. The remnant of Achmet's force retreated in the greatest disorder.

Ypsilanti then detached a great part of his force against the Pasha of Widdin who had advanced from Crajowa towards Kim-nick; but hardly had that Pasha received advices of Achmet's defeat when he retired upon Crajowa: Ypsilanti entrusted Duca with the command of the body which went in pursuit of him. Contacuzene disputed every foot of ground with the enemy before he evacuated Moldavia. He was not thrown into disorder, and faithfully followed the directions which were given him by Ypsilanti.—*Constitutionnel*.

Trieste, July 2.—The news from Greece, but lately so abundant, begins to become rare. We do not hear a word now of the armies of Thessaly and the Morea, which were to march upon Salonica and Larissa. It appears that all the accounts about this were exaggerated. The islanders of the Archipelago alone display perseverance and activity: they still keep their armed vessels cruising before the Dardanelles, the ports of Smyrna, Salonica, and others; but as the Turks are not much of navigators, they make little booty. They are obliged to respect vessels sailing under a European flag; and also the property of Greeks trading with Smyrna, Salonica, and Scio. This last island, as well as Rhodes, Candia, and Eubœa are in the hands of the Turks. The revolted islands (these are almost all the Cyclades and the islands on the coast of Thessaly) have sent deputies to Hydra, an island contiguous to the Morea and the seat of insurrection, to deliberate upon their common interests.

This state of things is very injurious to European commerce, and prevents Constantinople from receiving provisions from Egypt, but the ports of Southern Russia furnish sufficient supplies of corn and food for that capital.

The affairs of Wallachia remain in suspense. The troops of the Turkish army, composed for the most part of *Spahis* and *Delhis*, or regular and irregular Horse, cannot act in the Mountains of Upper Wallachia, to which the Greeks and the Wallachians fled for security. On the other hand the odious and impolitic murder of Theodore Wladimiresko, has not increased the confidence of the Wallachians in Ypsilanti. The greater part of the peasant insurgents wish to return to their villages during the night, and to obtain pardon from the Greeks. The intrigues of the Wallachian Boyards, and of the Greeks of Fanar increase: the first appeal to the example of fidelity that they pretend to have given in flying before Ypsilanti; the second have more money to offer; and it is known that the Porte has always made the place of Hospodar a great object of financial speculation.

Couronnement Du Roi D'Angleterre.

LONDRES, 19 JUILLET.

Voici les détails que les journaux du 19 donnent sur le couronnement de S. M. George IV.

Le 18 au soir le roi se rendit à la maison de l'orateur de la chambre des communes, où S. M. passa la nuit. Le lendemain, dès le point du jour, les personnes qui devaient faire partie du cortège se réunirent dans les salles de Westminster, les membres de la famille royale, en costume de prince, leur couronne sur la tête; les pairs, en grand costume, leur couronne à la main, et les évêques et archevêques, vêtus de leurs rochets et le bonnet carré à la main; le prince Léopold et le marquis de Londonderry étaient en grand costume de l'ordre de la Jarretière.

Pendant qu'on s'occupait de former le cortège, la reine, qui rien n'avait pu faire changer de résolution, s'avancait vers l'abbaye de Westminster, S. M. était dans un carrosse à six chevaux; elle avait avec elle lady Hood et lady Hamilton; son chambellan, lord Hood suivait dans une autre voiture. Lorsque le carrosse de S. M. fut arrivé vis-à-vis de la taverne des Armes du Roi, lord Hood mit pied à terre pour aller à la recherche d'un passage; il revint ensuite auprès de S. M. qui descendit de voiture, et, appuyée sur le bras de lord Hood, se dirigea vers une porte de l'abbaye. Une garde qui se trouvait sur le passage de la reine, se mit d'abord en bataille; mais l'officier la fit retirer et laissa passer S. M. Arrivée à la porte, la reine voulut entrer, mais les gardiens demandèrent à lord Hood s'il avait des billets; le noble lord répondit: Je vous présente votre reine; sans doute elle n'a pas besoin de billets. L'un des gardiens répliqua: Nous avons ordre de ne laisser entrer qui que ce soit sans billet. Lord Hood insista et dit, C'est votre reine, elle a droit d'entrer sans cette formalité. — Mes ordres sont positifs, reprit le portier, et je suis forcé de les suivre. Après une tentative également infructueuse pour entrer par une autre porte, la reine remonta en voiture, et se fit conduire à Cambridge-House; elle fut accompagnée à son retour par une foule de peuple plus considérable encore que celle qui avait suivi sa voiture dans le trajet de sa maison, à Westminster.

Après avoir vu rentrer la reine et l'avoir saluée des plus vives acclamations, le peuple se répandit dans Picadilly (le plus beau quartier de Londres), et brisa les vitres des hôtels d'un grand nombre de personnages marquants, parmi lesquels le marquis de Londonderry ne fut pas oublié. La maison de lord Whitworth fut une des plus maltraitées; car, non-seulement les vitres, mais encore les châssis des fenêtres furent brisés. Le peuple ne se borna pas à cela, il arrêta toutes les voitures qui se rendaient à Westminster, contraignit les cochers et les laquais d'ôter leur chapeau aux cris de Vive la Reine! et convint ensuite de bonnes brillantes équipages, et les riches livrées des domestiques montées derrière. D'après les menaces proférées alors, on devait s'attendre à un désordre encore plus grand pendant la soirée.

Le roi quitta à neuf heures la maison de l'orateur des communes pour se rendre à Westminster-Hall, S. M. se reposa pendant quelque temps dans la chambre située derrière le trône. A dix heures précises, le roi entra dans la grande salle de Westminster, précédé des grands officiers de la couronne.

Après que S. M. se fut assise, les insignes royaux furent déposés sur une table devant elle pour être ensuite distribués aux grands-officiers qui devaient les porter. Ceux de ces insignes qui sont ordinairement déposés dans la chapelle de Saint-Edouard à Westminster furent apportés processionnellement par le doyen et les prébendaires de l'abbaye de Westminster, ainsi que le calice, la patène et la bible qui devaient servir dans le cours de la cérémonie. La distribution des insignes eut lieu de la manière suivante: 1.^o Le bâton de Sainte-Edouard fut remis au marquis de Salisbury; 2.^o Les éperons à lord Calthorpe, comme représentant de la baronne Grey de Ruthyn; ces éperons, d'un travail curieux, n'ont point de molettes, mais sont terminés en point; 3.^o Le sceptre à la croix au marquis de Wellesley; 4.^o L'épée de la justice temporelle au comte de Galloway, cette épée est tres-pointue; 5.^o L'épée de la justice spirituelle au duc de Northumberland; cette épée a la pointe moins aigüe que la précédente, la lame est longue de trois pieds et demi et large d'un pouce et demi; 6.^o La crotasse ou épée de miséricorde au duc de Newcastle; cette épée est sans pointe, sa lame est longue de trente-deux pouces et large de deux, c'est la principale en dignité, des trois épées qu'on porte nues devant le roi; 7.^o L'épée de cérémonie au duc Dorset; cette épée se porte couverte de son fourreau, richement décoré des armes de la Grande-Bretagne et d'autres emblèmes tels que la harpe, la fleur de lis, la rose, le chardon et le treffle; 8.^o Le sceptre à la colombe au duc de Rutland; ce sceptre est d'or, long de trois pieds et demi; il est terminé par un globe surmonté d'une croix de Jérusalem, sur laquelle est posée une colombe les ailes étendues; 9.^o Le globe, au duc de Devonshire; ce globe est une boule en or de six pouces de diamètre, entouré d'un cercle de même métal, garni de pierres pré-

cieuses; il est surmonté d'une croix en or, dont une améthyste de la plus grande beauté forme le piédestal, sept perles magnifiques l'ornent au sommet ainsi qu'aux extrémités des bras et aux quatre angles qu'ils forment avec l'arbre; 10.^o La couronne de Saint-Edouard, au marquis d'Anglesea; cette couronne est composée de quatre branches partant d'un cercle d'or enrichi de pierres précieuses, pour aller se réunir à une hauteur de six pouces, où elles supportent un globe surmonté d'une croix; 11.^o La patène à l'évêque de Gloucester; 12.^o Le calice à l'évêque de Chester; 13.^o La bible, à l'évêque d'Ely. Les évêques d'Oxford et de Lincoln désignés pour soutenir le roi, montèrent ensuite les degrés du trône et vinrent se placer sur le banc de chaque côté de S. M.

Tout étant disposé, le cortège se mit en mouvement pour se rendre à l'abbaye au bruit de l'artillerie de la tour et du parc, et au son de toutes les cloches de la capitale. Le Roi, revêtu d'une robe ou manteau royal velours, et coiffé d'une riche toque, s'avancait sous un dais magnifique, porté par huit barons des cinq ports. S. M. fut reçue à l'entrée de l'église avec les cérémonies d'usage; le roi prit place sur le trône à onze heures et demie, après s'être agenouillé sur un marche-pied et avoir fait ses prières. S. M. était entourée des grands-officiers de la couronne, porteurs des insignes royaux; les princes de la famille royale étaient assis à leur rang parmi les pairs.

L'archevêque de Canterbury s'avança alors, accompagné du lord-chancelier, du vice-grand-chambellan, du grand-connétable et du vice-grand-marchal, pour procéder à ce qu'on appelle la reconnaissance; le roi se leva, et l'archevêque prononça la formule suivante, en se tournant du côté de l'est: "Messieurs, je vous présente ici le roi George IV. légitime héritier de la couronne de ce royaume; en conséquence, vous tous qui êtes venus aujourd'hui pour lui rendre vos hommages et vos devoirs, voulez-vous le faire?" A cette demande les assistants répondirent par des cris répétés de Dieu saure le roi George IV. La même formule fut prononcée trois autres fois par l'archevêque, en se tournant successivement vers le sud, l'ouest, et le nord, après quoi le roi se rassit; le calice, la patène et la bible furent déposés sur l'autel par les évêques qui les avaient portés dans le cortège, et les cérémonies religieuses commencèrent. La première offrande du roi fut un morceau de drap d'or qui fut étendu sur l'autel par l'archevêque; le second, un lingot d'or du poids d'une livre, qui fut mis dans le bassin des oblations. Après que les litanies eurent été chantées et que l'archevêque eut prononcé un sermon analogue à la circonstance, la prestation du serment eut lieu. La formule du serment fut prononcée par l'archevêque, et à chaque clause séparée, le roi répondit: "Je le ferai ou je promets solennellement de le faire." Le roi, la tête nue, s'avança alors jusqu'au pied de l'autel, s'y agenouilla, mit la main sur les Saints-Evangiles, et dit: "Les choses que je viens de promettre je les accomplirai, ainsi Dieu me soit en aide;" puis il baisa le livre; et le vice-grand-chambellan dépouilla le roi de sa robe ou manteau royal; S. M. ôta elle-même sa toque et la remit au vice-grand-chambellan, qui la porta, ainsi que le manteau, dans la chapelle de St-Edouard. On plaça ensuite le fauteuil de St-Edouard en face de l'autel, le roi s'y assit, et quatre chevaliers de la jarretière tinrent élevée au-dessus de la tête de S. M., une pièce de drap d'or, et le doyen de Westminster s'avança portant l'ampulla, ou fiole contenant l'huile sainte, et versa de cette huile dans la cuiller d'or, et la remit à l'archevêque. Ce prélat fit une onction en forme de croix sur le front du roi et dans la paume des mains de S. M. en prononçant les paroles sacramentelles: le roi s'agenouilla ensuite, et l'archevêque lui donna sa bénédiction. On apporta alors la supertheca dont on revêtit le roi. Le lord grand-chambellan, ayant alors reçu du doyen de Westminster les éperons d'or, les approcha des talons du roi, et après qu'ils les eurent touchés les remit au doyen qui les replaça sur l'autel. L'épée de cérémonie fut apportée de même après qu'elle eut été bénie par l'archevêque, et on en ceignit le roi, qui l'ôta ensuite et l'offrit à l'archevêque. Cette épée fut rachetée 100 schellings, suivant l'usage, par l'officier de la cour, qui l'avait portée d'abord, et qui continua de la porter pendant tout le reste de la cérémonie, mais hors du fourreau.

Le doyen de Westminster plaça ensuite sur les épaules du roi la dalmatique ou manteau impérial dont le grand-chambellan ferma l'agraffe, après quoi l'archevêque remit successivement aux mains du roi, le globe, l'anneau, et les deux sceptres. Après ces formalités remplies, l'archevêque prit la couronne de St-Edouard, et la plaça sur la tête du roi, au milieu des acclamations des assistants, et au bruit des canons des toutes les batteries prévenues par un signal. Aussitôt que le roi fut couronné, les pairs se coiffèrent de leurs couronnes, les évêques de leurs bonnets, et les rois d'armes de leurs couronnes. Après le couronnement, le roi baisa l'archevêque et les évêques qui vinrent s'agenouiller devant lui, et l'on chanta le Te Deum. Ce chant fut suivi de l'intronisation, puis de la prestation de foi et hommage. L'archevêque de Canterbury remplit le premier ce devoir: on prononça la formule d'usage pour lui et pour les évêques. Ce prélat baisa ensuite S. M. sur la joue gauche, les évêques l'imitèrent et firent place aux lords temporels. Le duc d'York, s'agenouillant et ôtant sa couronne, prononça la formule pour lui et les princes de la famille royale, puis il toucha la couronne sur la tête du roi,

MISCELLANEOUS.

—101—

et baïsa S. M. sur la joue gauche; les ducs, les marquis, les comtes, etc., vinrent à leur tour remplir le même devoir.

Les cérémonies religieuses se terminèrent par la communion que l'archevêque administra au roi conjointement avec le doyen de Westminster, le premier offrant le pain et le second la coupe. Le roi se retira alors dans la chapelle de St. Edouard, où il quitta ses vêtements de couronnement pour reprendre sa robe de velours rouge. L'archevêque lui remit le sceptre à la croix dans la main droite et le globe dans la main gauche, et le cortège partit, se dirigeant vers Westminster Hall.

Les relations des journaux anglais s'arrêtent ici, et ces feuilles ne donnent point les détails du banquet, ni des réjouissances qui ont eu lieu dans la capitale pendant le reste du jour. Tout portait à croire que les illuminations seraient, plus encore qu'à l'ordinaire, la cause de désordres graves. — (Courrier Français.)

Galignani's Messenger.

London, July 11.—The decision of the Privy Council, which has been communicated to her Majesty, is, in substance, that her Majesty has no right to insist upon being crowned. — COURIER.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

At three o'clock this afternoon his Majesty's Commissioners, appointed to prorogue Parliament, having taken their seats in the House of Peers, the Usher of the Black Rod was sent to command the attendance of the House of Commons. The Speaker and a large number of Members, accordingly attended, when Parliament was prorogued by the following Speech from the throne:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that the state of public business having enabled him to dispense with your attendance in Parliament, he has determined to put an end to this Session.

His Majesty however cannot close it without expressing his satisfaction at the zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the laborious and important inquiries in which you have been engaged.

He has observed, with particular pleasure, the facility with which the restoration of Metallic Currency has been effected by the authority given to the Bank of England, to commence its Payments in Cash at an earlier period than had been determined by the last Parliament.

His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he continues to receive from Foreign Powers, the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded by his Majesty to return you his thanks for the provision which you have made for the public service.

Although the public expenditure has already undergone considerable reduction within the present year, his Majesty trusts he shall be enabled, by the continuance of peace, and of internal tranquillity to make such further reductions as may satisfy the just expectations expressed by Parliament.

His Majesty has commanded us to assure you of the gratification which he has derived from the provision which you have made for his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with the greatest satisfaction that his Majesty has observed the quiet and good order which continue to prevail in those parts of the country which were not long since in a state of agitation.

His Majesty deeply laments the distress to which the agricultural interests, in many parts of the kingdom are still subject.

It will be his Majesty's most anxious desire, by a strict attention to public economy, to do all that depends upon him, for the relief of the country from its present difficulties; but you cannot fail to be sensible, that the success of all efforts for this purpose will mainly depend upon the continuance of domestic tranquillity; and his Majesty confidently relies on your utmost exertions in your several counties in enforcing obedience to the laws, and in promoting harmony and concord amongst all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects."

We must not omit to state that previous to the announcement of the prorogation in the House of Commons, Mr. Hume rose to move his promised Address, understanding that the Privy Council had resolved "That at no time was the Queen Consort entitled as of right to be

crowned," but after having made some statements, and while reading the Address, the appearance of Black Rod to summon the House to the Peers interrupted his further progress. The Hon. Member then sat down amidst loud laughter! *—COURIER.

Correspondence between her Majesty and Lord Sidmouth.

MADAM,

Whitehall, July 13, 1821.

I have laid before the King your Majesty's letter to me of the 11th of this month, in which it is stated that your Majesty considers it necessary to inform me, that it is your Majesty's intention to be present at the ceremony of the 19th, the day fixed for his Majesty's Coronation, and you therefore demand that a suitable place may be appointed for your Majesty; and I am commanded by the King to refer your Majesty to the Earl of Liverpool's letter to your Majesty of the 7th of May last, and to acquaint your Majesty that it is not his Majesty's pleasure to comply with the application contained in your Majesty's letter,

Letter alluded to in the foregoing.

Five House, 7th May, 1821.

Lord Liverpool has received the King's commands, in consequence of the last communication of the Queen to Lord Liverpool of the 5th instant, to inform the Queen, that his Majesty having determined that the Queen shall form no part of the ceremonial of his Coronation, it is therefore his Royal Pleasure, that the Queen shall not attend the said ceremony.

Brandenburgh House, July 13, 1821.—5 o'clock, P. M.

MY LORD—I have this instant received a letter, dated Whitehall, July 13th, without any signature. I therefore consider it as anonymous, and shall treat it as such till I hear from your Lordship,

To the Right Hon. Lord Vicount Sidmouth.

CAROLINE R.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JULY 14, 1821.

This Gazette notifies that his Majesty has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, for granting the following dignities to the undermentioned persons, viz:—Charles Earl of Aylesbury, to be Viscount Savernake, Earl Bruce, and Marquis of Aylesbury; Edward Viscount Falmouth, to be Earl of Falmouth; R. W. Penn, Viscount Curzon, to be Earl Howe; John Sommers, Baron Sommers, to be Earl Sommers; John Baron Rous, to be Viscount Dunwich, and Earl of Stradbroke.—And the following Irish and Scotch Peers, of the United Kingdom viz.—Richard Earl of Donoughmore, by the title of Viscount Hutchinson, with remainder, in default of issue male, to the heirs male of his mother, the Baroness of Donoughmore, deceased; William Marquis of Lothian, by the title of Baron Ker; Henry Marquis of Conyngham, by the title of Baron Munster; James Earl of Ormonde, by the title of Baron Ormonde, with remainder, in default of issue male, to his brother, the Hon. C. H. Butler Clarke, and the heirs male of his body: Francis Earl of Wemyss and March, by the title of Baron Wemyss; Robert Earl of Roden, by the title of Baron Claibrassil; George Earl of Kingston, by the title of Baron Kingston; Thomas Earl of Longford, by the title of Baron Silchester.—And the following persons to be raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom, viz:—James Murray, Esq. (commonly called Lord James Murray,) by the title of Baron Glenivon: the Right Hon. W. W. Pole, by the title of Baron Maryborough; the Right Hon. John Foster, by the title of Baron Oriel; the Right Hon. Sir W. Scott, by the title of Baron Stowell; Sir T. H. Liddle, by the title of Baron Ravensworth; Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq. by the title of Baron Delamere; C. Weld Forester, Esq. by the title of Baron Forester; and Lady Mary Gertrude Strutt, by the title of Baroness of Reyleigh.

WHITEHALL, JULY 27, 1821.

His Majesty had been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom, to the following Gentlemen respectively, and to the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

Sir Edward Kerrison, of Wyke House, in the County of Sussex Major-General in the Army.

Sir Harry Niven Lumden, of Auchindoir, in the County of Aberdeen, Knight.

Thomas Francis Fremantle, of Swanbourne in the county of Buckingham, Esq. (eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Military Or-

* Such is the dignity of the "First Deliberative Assembly of the World!"

der of the Bath:) with remainder, in failure of issue male to the heirs male of the body of the said Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, deceased.

John Douglas Astley, of Everleigh, in the County of Wilts, Esq.
Alexander Boswell, of Auchinleck, in the County of Ayr.
Robert Shaw, of Bushy Park, in the County of Dublin, Esq.
Arthur Chichester, of Greencastle, in the County of Donegal, Esq.
George Pocock, of Hart, in the County Palatine of Durham, and Twickenham, in the County of Middlesex, Esq.
William George Hylton Jolliffe, of Merstham, in the County of Surrey, Esq.

Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esq. Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the island of Mauritius.

Thomas Trayton Fuller Elliott Drake, of Nutwell Court, Buckland Abbey, or Monachorum, Sherford, and Yarcombe, in the county of Devon, Esq. Major in the Army; with remainder, in default of issue male, to his brothers, William Stephen Fuller and Rose Henry Fuller, Esqrs. Commanders in the Royal Navy, and heirs male.

John Earnley Eardley Wilmot, of Berkswell Hall, in the county of Warwick, Esq.

Robert Dundas, of Beechwood, in the county of Mid Lothian, Esq.
James Carmichael Smyth, of Nutwood, in the county of Surrey, Esq. Colonel in the Army.

David Erskine, of Cambo, in the county of Fife, Esq.
W. Young, of Baileiborough Castle, in the county of Caven, Esq.
John D'Oyly, of Kandy, in the Island of Ceylon, Esq.
David William Smith, of the Province of Upper Canada, and of Preston, in the county of Northumberland, Esq.

Astley Paston Cooper, of Gadesbridge, in the county of Hertford, Esq. Surgeon to his Majesty's Person, with remainder, in default of male issue, to his nephew, Astley Paston Cooper, Esq. and his heirs male.

Thomas Phillips, of Middle Hill, in the county of Worcester, Esq.
John Dean Paul, of Rodborough, in the county of Gloucester and of the Strand, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Count Trotter, of West Vitle, in the county of Lincoln, Esq. with remainder, in default of issue male, to the heirs male of the body of Anne, eldest daughter of the said Count Trotter.

Claude Scott, of Lychet Minster, in the county of Dorset, Esq.
Geo. Blackman, of Harley-street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 3, 1821.

The King has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers of the East India Company's Forces, to take rank, by brevet, in the Army in the East Indies only:—

Major-Generals J. Macintyre, H. De Castro, B. Marley, Sir D. Marshall, K. C. B., S. Bradshaw, Sir G. Wood, K. C. B., J. Haynes, R. Mackay, Sir H. Maclean, K. C. B., A. Anderson, and C. Boye, to be Lieutenant-Generals in the East-Indies.

Colonels J. W. Morris, W. Atkins, T. Hayes, T. Marriott, J. Shelton, G. H. Pine, J. G. Scott, H. Hall, L. Burrell, and G. Dick, to be Major-Generals in the East-Indies.

Lieut.-Colonels A. Macdowal, J. Hodgson, and R. Lewis, to be Colonels in the East Indies.

Captains J. P. Boileau, W. G. Patrickson, H. W. C. Smyth, W. S. Whish, E. H. Bellasis, C. Ferrier, F. V. Raper, J. Rodber, and A. T. Watson, to be Majors in the East-Indies.

STAFF.—Colonel Sir F. Whittingham, to be Quartermaster-General in the East Indies, vice Major-General Nicolls; Major G. Couper, of the 92d Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the troops serving in the Island of Jamaica, (with the rank of Lieut-Colonel in the army), vice Major-General Pye; Major J. T. Fane, from the 61st Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia in the Ionian Islands) with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, vice Major-General Hon. P. Stuart.

To be Inspecting Field-Officers of Militia in the Province of Nova Scotia—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hon. G. L. Dawson, on half-pay 69th Foot; and M. G. Raitt, on half-pay 84th Foot, (with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.)

GARRISONS.—Major-General Sir J. Lyon, K. C. B., to be Lieut-Governor of Portsmouth, vice Lieut-General Sir G. Cooke, K. C. B., and Major-General Sir C. Halkett, K. C. B., to be Lieut-Governor of Jersey, vice Lieut-General Gordon.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.—DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

(From the Statesman.)

The first symptoms of an alarming nature that were observable occurred soon after ten o'clock in the morning of yesterday, when the illustrious Sufferer complained of increase of pain in the seat of the disorder; this was soon followed by spasmodic attacks, and considerable apprehension was for some time entertained for her life. The most effectual remedies were instantly applied by the three Physicians in attendance, and the Queen obtained some little relief: this was not, however, of long duration,—and, on the second attack, the increase of inflammation was so alarming that it was deemed necessary to issue the following bulletin:

"Brandenburgh House, 4 o'clock, Aug. 7."

"In the course of the morning her Majesty has become much worse."

(Signed.) M. BAILLIE, W. MATON, H. HOLLAND.

About six o'clock Dr. Lushington and the Hon. D. Kinnaird arrived and remained for some time.

At half-past six all was anxiety and apprehension in the household. A messenger arrived from the Duke of Sussex with a Letter of Inquiry, to which an immediate answer was returned.

The Duchess of Kent's servant arrived to make inquiries, and had been informed, that the Queen is in the most doubtful and alarming state. Her Majesty we are informed, was fully sensible of her very dangerous state, and not half an hour since expressed herself piously resigned to the will of Heaven, requesting she might not be disturbed, as she was confident she was departing for a better world. From that period all the symptoms of dissolution became more and more evident. About ten o'clock all hopes of recovery were at an end, and the agitation and anxiety of her attendants were evinced by the loudest shrieks. The fatal symptoms continued to increase till 25 minutes past ten o'clock, when grasping Lady Ann Hamilton's arm, and exclaiming, "God Almighty bless you," her Majesty expired almost without a struggle in the arms of that Lady, and of Lady Hood. All the servants rushed with a simultaneous movement into the hall, fell prostrate on the ground, and, in accents of the most heart-piercing grief, called out that their mistress—their beloved mistress was no more. The only persons present besides Lady A. Hamilton, and Lady Hood, were Mr. Wylde the Barrister, the five Physicians, and Mr. Alderman Wood. Expresses were immediately sent off to Lord Liverpool and the Lord Mayor, and other public functionaries.

The following Bulletin announced the death of her Majesty to the public.

"Brandenburgh House, Aug. 7, Eleven o'clock, P.M.

"Her Majesty departed this life at twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock this night.

(Signed) M. BAILLIE, H. AINSLIE, W. G. MATON,
P. WARREN, H. HOLLAND.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.—THE QUEEN'S WILL.

By her Majesty's Will she directs that Cambridge house shall be sold, and the purchase-money paid to Mr. W. Austin—it being confidently expected by her legal advisers that she had an equitable claim on Government to provide her house. The first instalment on the purchase had been paid by her Majesty—and the two next amounting to 12,000*l*, are guaranteed by the house of Messrs. Ransom and Co.

Her claims under the Will of her mother the Duchess of Brunswick, whatever they may amount to, she also leaves to Mr. W. Austin, and she makes him her residuary legatee.

She directs a sealed box, which she describes, to be transmitted to a merchant in the city, to whom she owed 4,300*l*. It is supposed to contain her diamonds.

She bequeaths 500*l*. each to Lord and Lady Hood.

She leaves a picture of herself to Lady A. Hamilton, one to the Marquis Antaldi, one the Signor Fedici, and one to Mr. W. Austin.

She leaves to Dr. Lushington her coach and a picture.

She leaves to Heironymus her barouquette and her linen—and to the sister of Demont all her wearing apparel.

Her Italian property is not alluded to, as that was previously settled by notarial deed.

She directs that her body shall not be opened—nor laid in state—and that she should be buried by the side of her father and brother at Brunswick. The body to be sent off in three days.

The following inscription to be engraved on her tomb-stone:—

"TO THE MEMORY OF CAROLINE OF BRUNSWICK, THE INJURED QUEEN OF ENGLAND."

There are two Codicils to the Will, containing tokens of affections to her domestics.

When, on the Friday previous to her dissolution, a delicate intimation was given to her on the propriety of making her will, she seemed to hail with joy a hint which is usually received with terror; with her usual quickness she caught up the idea before it was half expressed, and said, "I understand you perfectly; I am quite ready—send for my lawyers." She spent two or three hours in calmly and deliberately giving instructions for the Will, and after signing it with a firm and unhesitating hand exclaimed with a cheerful smile—"There, now I am ready to die." Her Majesty on the Sunday expressed a wish to receive the sacrament, but the clergyman of the parish being restrained by ecclesiastical rules from performing this solemn office without previously consulting his principal, the sacred ceremony was postponed till the next day: her Majesty was labouring under the effects of the medicine when the Minister called on Monday, and he departed with the intention of attending on Tuesday; but then on account of her Majesty's severe relapse, it was thought inexpedient to disturb her.

Aurora Borealis.

A FEW LAST WORDS TO THE PERSECUTORS OF AN INJURED QUEEN.

Irk some as the task has been, to expose the means by which a canting and hypocritical faction have for some months past been endeavouring to bring the case of the Queen into notice again by the vilest slanders, and to calumniate every female who so far yielded to the dictates of humanity as to pay the slightest respect to the unfortunate daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, while suffering under a cruel persecution, the flanks of the independent part of the public, which have flowed upon us during the past week, have made ample amends. We have now before us such documents, voluntarily brought, and respectfully vouched for, which, if we should find it necessary to publish in putting a stop to this national disgrace, we hesitate not to say will shock the mind of every good man, and will establish beyond the doubts of the most sceptical, what schemes have been laid, and what expences have been incurred in paying a nest of miscreants to traduce every man who is honest and bold enough to set his face against the deeds of a secret junto, around, or behind the throne, supported by a band of pensioned drones, collectors of taxes, and servile hypocrites who wallow in the revenues of the church, and who dignify with the name of loyalty every constitutional act, by which they consider they may stifle the outcry of the popular voice, honestly raised in the best feelings of man against a systematic, a protracted, and unrelenting persecution of an illustrious female.

We wish not to be misunderstood—we are far from asserting, or insinuating, that ALL the Ministers of the Crown are leagued with this despicable band; on the contrary, we know some of them to possess the best possible intentions, and who we sincerely believe to have a real regard for the constitution of the country; but the virtue of individuals avail nothing to the public if they allow themselves to be made the puppets of a deep-designing few, who only make the respectable characters of their colleagues a mere stalking horse to cover their own sinister designs against the liberties of England.

We are not standing forward as the champions of the Queen—the public, who have had all the evidence which money, interest, and intrigue, could bring, or the threats of continental despotism, force against her, long before them, are as well able to judge as we are; but we know that she was the niece of our late revered monarch, and now the lawful Queen of England; we know that, on her first arrival in this country, she was placed in the society of a woman of fashion, who did not attempt to conceal a connection which made it her evident interest to render the lawful wife an object of dislike;—and we know, by a publication issued and circulated by every possible exertion of those who usually do the dirty work of the court, and by a shameless forgery (as we hope) made to proceed from the pen of royalty itself—THAT SHE WAS DISAGREEABLE;—we know, too, that in one short month she was exiled from the house of her lord;—who had solemnly sworn to protect and cherish her;—we have written evidence, that she was told she was disagreeable, and told in a language that the dullest capacity could not fail to understand, that she might provide for her future happiness as she chose.—And we know, that for doing as she was directed, she has been persecuted with the most unrelenting cruelty.

This has roused the generous feelings of the English nation to espouse her cause, and we know (if we may trust the assertion of our prime-minister) that the public interest taken in her behalf, has compelled the junta we have before alluded to (who unluckily have too much power in guiding the affairs of the state) to desist from a persecution which threatened for a time to hurl the venerable fabric of our constitution to destruction, amid the horrors of a revolution.

The base falsehoods which are every week inserted in the "JOHN BULL" have at length called the attention of the independent part of the public to the conduct of a band of worthless sycophants who are trying, by the basest means, to calumniate the private life of every man of constitutional principles, who dares to oppose their proceedings.

We have seen with pleasure that some of the Treasury prints who themselves went much further in slandering her Majesty than manly opposition could ever vindicate, revolt with horror at the unprovoked calumnies, so basely propagated on the memory of the virtuously dead, by a vile publication; but we are mortified to find that some of those who are called the personal friends of the monarch, are said to be among the abettors of such unmanly slanders—who would themselves do well to look at home before they chuckle at the discovery of the alleged errors of others.

On such men, reason were thrown away; but, as Phalaris, the tyrant condemned the odious inventor of a machine for torture in the shape of a brazen bull first to suffer by his own invention, so, perhaps, ought we to try a few of the caterers for, and supporters of, the Fleet-street BULL. The punishment of Perillus has never been thought severe; how much more justly merited must be the retribution to those who have not only invented this English brazen substitute, but boldly vindicated its torturous works?

We would advise a Noble Lord, (the candidate, as we hear, for ducal honors) not to be quite so communicative to his election agents in the city, on the patronage he gives to this "JOHN BULL;" it is no way calculated to elevate the character of any noble, to hear his underlings boasting at their rendezvous not a hundred miles from Bow church, and pointing out the stories, inserted in this paper which were furnished by their noble master. Although it might not be beneath the dignity of a nobleman to retail in a certain place the state in which Bergami lived at Paris—to tell the colour of his carriage—count the number of his servants, and criticise his dress; we do not think it possible that an embryo duke would descend to countenance and support such a vile publication as that in question, *merely because it is in the constant practice of slandering the noble lord's opponent at a country election*: no, as soon should we suppose his lordship had sent this filthy production to the inns in the north of England, where they are so plentifully supplied; or that the Admiralty Secretary had given his support to a farrago of vulgarity, slander, and lies! Such a man as Lady Morgan has described Counsellor Crawley to be, whose patriotism lay in his place, might use his satirical epigrams, and show his genius, as his elegant father used to say, in the pages of "JOHN BULL." But does the character of Counsellor Conway Crawley—does the vulgar ignorance of the father, and this history of the rise of the Crawley family bear any resemblance to that of the Honorable Secretary? Perhaps some kind friend from the sister kingdom may tell. Though we are still ignorant on this score, yet we are convinced that there are supporters in the back ground, and it will be our duty to bring them to light, whether they are the members of the mock "Constitutional Society," or of a more illustrious assembly.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—CONDUCTORS OF JOHN BULL.

At last this mighty question, which for three successive days has occupied and agitated the British Senate, is put to rest, and the *amiable* Editor, and *worthy* nominal Proprietor, of the far-famed "John Bull" are lodged in *durance vile*.

We wish not to censure any resolution the honorable House has come to; we saw with regret the awkward dilemma in which its members laboured; but while we congratulate the country, that an honest abhorrence of malignant infamy, has for once triumphed over the mighty power and *smooth-faced* sophistry of the Marquis of Londonderry, that the dissenting voices on his own side of the House compelled him to withdraw the *sham* punishment he vainly proposed to the House, as a sufficient visitation of justice for a series of the most disgraceful attacks on private character, which ever dishonored any civilized country; we cannot help regretting that an assembly, possessing so fine a sense of justice, should have so easily fallen into the snare spread to catch them; and ordered two contemptible wretches into custody: two mere men of straw: two targets set up to be fired at, so bleached and bored with villainy that the whole artillery of the law might discharge a full broadside upon them without inflicting a single wound, and to whom even Newgate itself is in all probability, better lodgings than they have ever before possessed, and allowed the two *real* Proprietors, men o

some consequence when compared to the others, (though themselves pitiful enough) to escape with impunity.

Our readers will no doubt before this time be fully acquainted, that this notable investigation took place in consequence of a paragraph, which appeared in the "*John Bull*" directly charging the Honorable Henry Grey Bennett with cowardice, in making an apology to the son of the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, in consequence of some reflections supposed to have been cast upon his father, in a speech of Mr. Bennett's in the House of Commons. By this, in conjunction with a very current report, that the Newspaper in question, owed a gem of wit which now and then illumined its filthy polluted pages, to the pen of the "Admiralty Bard," curiosity was considerably excited, and it was expected that in the course of examination some facts would be elicited. The hard swearing of Mr. Weaver; the concerted tales of Messrs. Arrowsmith and Shackell, and the condescension of Mr. Editor who obligingly enough confessed himself a liar, however, disappointed every expectation on that head. And though the Opposition have completely failed in proving that any person connected with the administration, has so far forgotten his rank as to become the cowardly assassin of female character; the examination, has done much to convince every unprejudiced mind, that many paragraphs have appeared in that paper, which no one would imagine to have emanate from the miserable Grub Street Gang, who have ostensibly appeared in the management. The mystery is, however, in some degree solved by a knowledge that an original writer, in the paper had some little knowledge of the *West End of the Town*, and managed so as to give it the stamp of slander; and the depraved worthless appetites, which we are ashamed to say disgrace a part of the higher circles of life, have anonymously contributed to supply the nauseous mass for weekly deglutition.

But to satisfy the curiosity of our readers, we must proceed to give some account of the appearance made at the Bar of the House of Commons, by the worthies connected with the mechanical part of the publication. Of Weaver, the first examined, and now committed to Newgate for perjury, it is not necessary to say much, as he is neither more nor less, than one of the journeymen printers in Shackell's office, who was selected to be put forward as proprietor, and to stand the brunt of any prosecution instituted against the paper, and as a proof how well he was qualified for this honorable undertaking, he made the notable Oath to the Stamp Office that he was sole Proprietor, and that the printing of *John Bull* was done in Dyer's Buildings, while not a sheet was ever done at that place.

The intended purity of conduct to be followed by Messrs. Shackell and Arrowsmith, from the circumstance of following this course of precaution, is pretty evident; and the hardy swearing substitute which they provided, evinces that his talent of oath-taking was not intended to remain useless.

ARROWSMITH, the next called, was rather of a genteel appearance, and had it been possible for him to have kept his mouth shut, might have passed for a gentleman; but he had not uttered one sentence before the cloven foot became visible. The low insolent manner in which he replied to the questions put to him, and the impudent effrontery with which he stood exposed to the smiles of the members, and the uncontrollable bursts of laughter from the gallery; when the ridiculous story which he told of having given up his property to Weaver, without any remuneration, and that he was to be liable to all the loss, while Weaver was to have the exclusive profit; and which he vainly thought his brazen conduct would pass undetected, shewed such innate vulgarity and insensibility of disgrace, which no person bred in another situation of life could ever have equalled; the low cant of his voice we cannot pretend to give any description of, but those who have heard the character of *Filch* in "the Beggar's Opera" performed by any distinguished actor, by fancying an echo, will have far from an unjust idea of its modulations.

SHACKELL, who described himself (indignantly enough) as the father of the concern, was not quite so disgusting, inasmuch as less could be expected from his personal appearance; he is an ill made tradesman like man, dressed with clean buttons and top boots, much like a butcher on a Sunday, or one of the *millling fancy* issuing out of Belcher's newly rigged after a fortunate fight. He made a faint attempt to tell the same concerted tale his partner has done before him; but he is either a younger hand than the other, or not naturally so well fitted for his calling. He was, (as we are told) an errand boy in Nichols's printing office, and was afterwards bound an apprentice to Preston, overseer to the King's Printer, but only served a part of his time in him, (perhaps he can, himself, explain why he did not serve it out), and afterwards performed, somewhere about the old Bailey, the duties of a journeyman printer, until a few years ago he was singled out by Mr. Wright, (the publisher of Tracts against the Queen), as a fit servant for his work, and has since, we understand, been under the special patronage of Sir John Sewell, and his immaculate Society in Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

The venerable Mr. HENRY FOX COOPER has been long a drudge of the press, and has, in his day, been swept out of almost every printing office in town; the most astonishing part of his conduct, which we recollect to have heard of, is his connection with a person of the name of H——, who together instituted a Sunday Paper, for the purpose of laying the Gambling houses under contribution. It was their practice to publish, on the one Sunday, a list of the parties to be exposed on the next; and, unless they came down with a suitable sum as *quash money*, exposure was inevitable. This did for a time, but the Gambling-houses "*were numbered*;" and upon a repitition, most of them chose to take the slander, rather than be laid under contributions which they saw no end to. H—— has a pension from His Majesty (as we believe) for some of his former literary works, but we have never heard that Cooper has as yet attained any share of Royal bounty: his three guineas a week from *John Bull* have, however, worked great miracles on his personal appearance, and he appeared at the bar in such clothes as are usually worn by gentlemen, though we confess they did not exactly appear to be made to measure.—Perhaps this idea is from our ignorance of the introduction of the scientific principles into tailoring, or of those little awkward incidents which attend the want of credit, and compel a man to take such a coat as he can get, when no credulous taylor can be found to make one on purpose: be that as it may, Mr. Cooper made a much more respectable appearance than we have seen him do; and with the good *quantum* of hair-powder on his head, looked like the butler of a man of rank.

In concluding our remarks on the exposure of this nest of corruption, we must beg leave to guard against any suspicion that we are influenced by party motives.—It is the vice—and not the party that we arraign. To us it is of the merest indifference, whether Lady Mary Bennet, or Lady Mary Stewart, were the unoffending victim of the more than hellish cruelty, which this abandoned print has for some time past exercised. To the Ministers of the Crown we have no personal dislike, and we are at all times ready to make every allowance which the troublesome duties they have to perform demand; but, when we see an open countenance given to private slander, and an attempt to mix it up with that strong, but manly writing, which party politics produce, it is our duty to rend the flimsy veil, and expose the naked deformity of those artful arguments which, when allowed to pass unnoticed, afford a handle to the selfish and interested still further to pervert the truth. We think not so meanly of the talent of one Foreign Secretary, as to believe for a moment that he conceived the case of the *Times* and *John Bull* to be at all similar; but he saw the Opposition divided among themselves—he knew the character of some parties who oblige him occasionally with a vote; some wives and daughters, who like a little gossip such as *John Bull* can give! and the Noble Marquis knows human nature better, than to deprive the poor little innocents of a treat. But know, my Lord, things may be carried a little too far;—the population of his Majesty's dominions are not all of this description: and more, though you have been bred in political intrigues, the machinery of that system which you are so well acquainted with, is still happily veiled from vulgar eyes.

Consider well, my Lord, if you are not venturing too far, in giving a *SIDE WIND* shelter to parties who can be evidently traced as the instruments of a faction, which, we sincerely believe, is as troublesome to the Government as disgusting to the independent part of the nation:—you pensioned Reynolds; rewarded the author of the *Spy* with a commercial situation in the gift of your office, and refused to discharge him after his connexion with that publication was exposed in the House of Commons. You said something in favour of Oliver, which we wish we could forget: you have, no doubt, for some time, desisted from such undignified proceedings: but may not that virtuous part of the Nation which abhors the very idea of any collusion between the Executive Government and such abandoned wretches, when they hear you apply the term of MASTER to such pitiful helpmates of treason as last night appeared before the Honourable House, and who received names so much more descriptive of their deserts from the opposite side of the House: we say, may not that virtuous part of the Community exclaim with the Poet—

"Destroy the web of sophistry in vain;
"The creature's at its dirty work again."

To Sir John Sewell and those who contribute to the Society over which he presides, we would wish to put a question or two:—Are we wrong, Sir John, in saying Mr. Shackell is your Printer?—because if we are, we shall instantly retract the observation. Is Mr. Henry Fox Cooper one of the Gentlemen of talent and education you promised in your advertisement you would employ, to "expose the sophistries" of atheistical and political writers;—and is the practice of *JOHN BULL* that pure system of harmless lucubration, which you wish to substitute in place of the present unchristian and disloyal writings of the press? But a word, Sir John, "to the wise!"—Shackell and Arrowsmith are again let loose upon the public, as we suppose, like the loathsome Prostitute, to pander to the filthy passions of those patrons in the dark, who are not yet so lost to shame as to own them in the light of day.—*Aurora Borealis.*

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—105—

LETTER XII.

Judicial System of India.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

The expediency of calling in the aid of Juries in certain Civil Cases that come within the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court on the Plea Side, has frequently been touched on by those who have written and spoken on such subjects in India and at home. Readers, who are familiar with what may be called the Parliamentary Annals of this country, will recollect that soon after the Court arrived and opened its Commission, much disappointment and general dissatisfaction arose at the construction given by the Judges to this point of their Charter. After some extraneous discussions the question was brought judicially before the Court and solemnly argued. The decision might have been anticipated; for few men love to diminish or divide power with others; and the first Judges were as little guilty of liberality in their general views as may well be imagined. Besides which, in those evil days there was a general race for pre-eminence and power between those great Factions, namely the majority and minority in the New Council, and the United Court. None were willing to give up any thing they possessed. These narrow ideas ascribed to the first Judges cannot be deemed very unfair; for a Petition was got up and signed by almost every one in the Settlement, the Governor General and Members of Government taking the lead, praying that the Charter might be amended by directing Juries to be summoned in Civil Cases; and the Officers of the Army tendered their assistance in serving on those Juries, with a view to neutralize the expected objection that a sufficient number of Jurors would not be procurable. To this Petition the Bench gave no countenance, but the reverse; although the other parties had concurred for once in this common object, and although the Judges were in close correspondence with successive Secretaries of State, whose confidence they evidently possessed, as the published letters shew.

It is difficult to conceive what good objection those learned persons could have had to the Jury Petition, besides that of unwillingness to part with power; for no one will seriously maintain that in a great number of cases a Gentleman of ordinary education from the Army, is not at least as well qualified for the duty of a Juror, as a respectable Tradesman; and if the duty had fallen heavily on the Community in consequence of the solicited alteration in the Charter, that burden would have concerned the Petitioners alone. But we see the same tenaciousness of things and powers in the Scotch Judges of Session in 1806, who resisted to the last the establishment of Civil Juries in that ancient kingdom, maintaining of course that such things were not suited to nor desired by "the lieges," who preferred having no voice in decisions affecting their property and character, whatever Demagogues or Jacobins (for "Radical" was not then coined) might say to the contrary. So we find the same respectable authorities now imploring their Lord Advocate and Parliament not to impose on the necks of that loyal People, the heavy yoke and crying hardship of being allowed to object to Jurors in Criminal Cases, or to have a large Pannel struck by the Sheriff instead of a few selected by the Judge!

To all this sort of cant, time has now afforded, as it always must do, an unanswerable reply. Civil Juries have been in use in Scotland for nearly 15 years; they have grown so much in favor as to render it necessary to increase their numbers and enlarge the circle of their operations once or twice: and to prevent the Halls of the old Regime (without Juries) from being deserted, it is contemplated immediately to extend Juries, at the option of parties, to all cases not strictly on what we should call the Equity Side. But the strongest feature in the case is, that as Civil Juries have multiplied, Appeals rapidly diminished, precisely as the advocates for the measure foretold would happen. It was quite easy to observers of human nature to understand why every cause of any importance, invariably travelled up in Appeal from "the Fifteen" Lords in Edinburgh to the Chancellor, and one or two Volunteer-Law Peers in "their Lordship's House" in London. Such things rare-

ly occurred in Ireland and scarcely ever in England; for the truth must be told that a disappointed suitor is generally but too well satisfied that he has had enough of law, when a verdict is given against him by twelve of his fellows fairly chosen.

There are certain cases of pure law, besides those in matters of equity, where every dispassionate man will prefer the judgement of the Bench to the verdict of any Jury; and in point of fact a Jury seldom or never is found at variance with the Judge in such cases. In cases of this nature a Jury may be dispensed with, as a burden and clog upon Justice. But there is a large class of cases, involving issues of fact distinct from, or mixed up with considerations of law; and in such, a Jury is as necessary to the liberty and property of the subject as in criminal trials. Of this description are all matters involving damage and recompense, affecting character, or causing personal and family injury. Such cases, though nominally civil, are in fact quasi criminal; and no Judge can so well decide on the quantum of loss suffered and retribution due, nor of the propriety of throwing the costs on one or both parties, so well as a Jury of the same rank in life with the litigants. In cases of defamation or libel for example, it is an undoubted and monstrous absurdity in the eye of reason and common sense, that one and the same offence, which may be considered either a civil injury or a criminal misdemeanour at the choice of the aggrieved party, shall be tried, under one view of it, by the offender's equals and neighbours, that is by the Society at large; and in the other, by three, two, or one Personage (as the chances may be) of the first rank, removed from all community of intercourse, and sympathy with the general feeling. A Jury is the only proper and satisfactory Tribunal for settling such disputes in either case; and the same observation applies with equal force to actions for crim. con. and seduction, violations of contracts, breaches of promise, and a variety of others. In libel cases, prosecutors of the highest honour and most proper feeling, are at a loss how to proceed: while they are ready to defy enquiry and dare justification, they are deterred from seeking their remedy by action, lest it be imputed to them that they are afraid to trust their case to a Jury; while, on the other hand, if they resort to a Jury it must be in the teeth of salutary odium for proceeding criminally, and so shutting the defendant's mouth. That good and honest men should ever be placed in such a legal dilemma, is a great grievance, and of itself sufficient cause why the learned Judges should seek to rid themselves of an awkward and unpopular function, that sits ill on any English Judge. This change is the more desirable, because the advancement of Society and freedom of the Indian Press, add to the probability of such occurrences as libel cases, which even in a civil shape are often more or less mixed up with politics; the most indirect contact with which is naturally abhorrent from the judicial functions. It is not to be doubted that the slightest representation to this effect from the Bench or Government, would meet with immediate attention from the authorities in England, who can be supposed to have no wish but that of the general good in such matters.

If it be said that the introduction of Civil Juries would be burdensome to the Inhabitants; and if such an objection is to be allowed to weigh in opposition to what is otherwise just and right in itself, although it is not listened to when Grand Jurors become refractory or inattentive to those duties, which they are told they should be eager and proud to discharge, a variety of expedients may be devised to lighten the weight, if the measure is heartily gone into, and difficulties fairly met, by willing minds.

* 1. The practice of summoning about a hundred Grand Jurors every quarter sessions, and always drawing the full number of 23, may well be departed from. Fourteen or Fifteen would suffice for all purposes, and if the Law or practice at least, forbids it, an act may be obtained legalizing diminution in Grand Juries. Adherence to numbers, instead of attention to substance, is at best but trifling pedantry, and though fewer than 12 may be thought an insufficient protection to life, limb, and property on a Petit Jury, surely any number above 12 must be sufficient for the functions of mere enquiry whether there be grounds for trial? In point of fact it is well known that more than 13 or 14 Grand Jurors are scarcely ever present; but the vexation

or interruption is equally troublesome to the whole 23, and considerable even to those who attend for several hours without being balloted. The smallest possible number ought to be determined by law, and their punctual attendance, except in certified sickness, rigorously enforced under heavy penalties. This would leave a considerable number of Grand Jurors disposable for serving on Civil cases, as Special Jurors, according to the practice in England. The objection to Juries of this class, is not that they are men of a certain place in Society, but that they are unfairly picked out in the Crown Office in political causes. No one objects to them in Mercantile or indifferent Civil Actions.

2d. The number of persons eligible to serve on both Grand and Petit Juries might be increased by a more rigorous exaction of this primary obligation from many who escape a brief duty of a few hours on pretext of public occupation. The list of exemptions should be very rigorously circumscribed by the Bench in a limited Society; and a comparatively small inconvenience, even to the Public at large, submitted to cheerfully in such a case. Many of those who do serve regularly, find it sufficiently inconvenient, yet are not excused; and it is believed that no inconsiderable number of British Inhabitants escape serving on either description of Jury, from doubts on the part of the proper officer, or some delicacy as to the precise class to which they appertain.

3. The list of eligible Jurors, Grand and Petit, might be further augmented by the admission of "EAST INDIANS" into both, according to the degree of wealth and respectability which they maintain in Mercantile or other Society. If it should be at last a ruled point, that the just construction of the existing law excludes this deserving and often well-qualified body of British though not "*British-born*" subjects from the exercise of the functions of Jurors, the Law cannot too soon be amended in this very questionable particular. I shall only further remark,—that on account of the particular circumstances of this class of citizens, it would not be expedient to admit them *indiscriminately* on the Panel. It might be better to leave that to the discretion of the Court or a Judge in Chambers, who should on motion or petition instruct the Sheriff to enroll the Individual; the distinction would rapidly become an object of ambition and incentive to merit. Portuguese Inhabitants, as they are vulgarly termed, would naturally come under this Rule. Whether Natives of respectability, wealth, and intelligence ought to have the benefit of the same distinction may be more doubtful. If granted with great selection and caution, it seems reasonable to believe that the better part of them would make competent Grand Jurors at least; and would consider this eligibility as a species of titular and honorable rank. Many are admitted to equality of association with the most respectable English Gentlemen, at a variety of more or less public societies and meetings; they covet the honor, and endeavour to merit it by shewing good sense and usefulness on such occasions. Perhaps it would be premature as yet, to put any Native on a Petit Jury. Yet Native Officers compose entire Courts Martial, and on Ceylon entire Juries. If we are never to make any experiments, when and how are we to expect moral improvement?

4. Coroner's Juries might be wholly abolished, which would add to the fund of Petty Jurors disposable, without additional labour, for Civil and other cases. No part of our whole system is more vexatious than the part played in the Judicial Drama by the worthy "Crownor and his Quest;" and it may be boldly said that none is of so little real use in proportion to the trouble it gives. Nothing but ancient prejudice could have established or kept up so long among us an Institution so wholly unsuitable to the climate, whether we consider the rapidity of animal decay, the alternative of a *corps de soleil*, or a hired conveyance to travel to some distant and scarcely pervious gully; or the consequent loss of money and time to a class least able to endure either. The Coroner himself may be very fitly entrusted with the functions of reporting on the causes of sudden or violent death, or one or two Magistrates might attend as his assessors in the enquiry.

5. To alleviate the burden of augmented duty, Jurors in all Civil Cases might with great propriety receive a fair compensation for their loss of time and trouble (to be defrayed by the

Suitors) after the manner of Special Juries in England, where the employment is in no inconsiderable request. This compensation, to prevent invidiousness, every Juror should be compelled to receive in the first instance; if his circumstances place him above requiring it, his pockets need not long be burdened with his Guinea or Gold Mohur, while charitable Institutions are ready to take it gladly, and without the Donor's left hand being made acquainted needlessly with the charitable deeds of his right. Here it may be noticed that recourse ought never to be had to a Jury in Civil actions, unless when a direct issue of fact is sent down from Chancery to be determined; or unless one or other of the parties at issue desires the suit to be so tried, and matters of fact or damage are involved. The thing should be quite voluntary in this respect, as it was originally in Scotland; and to those who prefer a Bench verdict, the old method of proceeding should be left freely open.

6. The expedient suggested by Mr. Hastings, General Pearce, and others, in the Petition to the King before quoted, of employing in Civil Cases between man and man, and where no professional bias could be suspected, Military Officers as voluntary Special Jurors, would lighten the calls on other classes considerably. In communities situated as those of British India are, sacrifices must occasionally be made of non-essential forms and customs, in favor of substantial advantages. Commissioned Officers sit as Jurors in New South Wales, under a different name, and there seems no reason why they might not be admitted to do the same in India.

7. The last method which occurs as devisable for increasing the number of disposable civil and special Petty Jurors, is that of diminishing the duties of Grand Juries where they do assemble. In these unfortunate days of hostility to any thing like the expression or embodying of Public Opinion, except in a laudatory shape—days of re-action against every thing popular, which were little anticipated but a few years ago, any proposal is sure to be received with coldness or disfavour if suspected of the remotest tendency to give an opening to the natural influence on our institutions of education, property, or talent, *without the pale*. But this disposition, so fatal to the progress of Society every where, and no where more so than in India, cannot in the nature of things endure for ever, and these speculations are not addressed to the paltry passions of the day, but to the attention of those who have strength to rise above such things, and steadily to look to the future. I proceed therefore with respectful freedom, to make use of what latitude in temperate discussion, the Press is still allowed to retain.

The Quarter Sessions of the Peace for Calcutta have recently been quietly extinguished, owing to some defect, it was announced, in the form of the usual Commission, or some ancient and long standing misconception regarding the powers and functions of that body. It was not said that the defect was beyond remedy, nor how the ingenious and microscopic eyes of legal technicality came to receive this sudden illumination after the darkness of so many years. Before this remarkable discovery was made by "law advisers," the Sessions of the Peace had assembled more as a formality than any thing else, to sanction the rate levied on Houses in the City, agreeably to "the laws of assessment" as they have been ludicrously but officially misnamed; "as who should say" the laws of gravity or laws of nature. After a polite interchange of civilities between the Bench and Grand Jury, the latter (*functi officio*) had been usually dismissed to their homes, well satisfied in their consciences no doubt, with the solemn performance of their grave and arduous duty. On the occasion alluded to, however, it was understood that some pugnacious individual, instigated thereunto by "One of the Forty," contemplated trying the mettle of the grand Jurors for our Lord the King and powers of the Sessions by presenting a Bill of Indictment for an assault. Considerable bustle and uneasiness appears to have been excited by this unexpected intrusion on the peaceful slumbers of the Worshipful, and after no small delay, tranquillity was restored, and the intrusive Bill expelled through the success of united exertions among the Gentlemen of the long Robe, in discovering the flaw alluded to. The discomfited Jurors for our Lord the King, stood not upon the order of their going;

but went; and from that time we have heard no more of Grand Juries at Sessions.

On this transaction, setting aside what there is in it provocative of merriment, it may be observed that there is difficulty in understanding why these Sessions of the Bench of Magistrates, even with the disrelished accompaniment of a popular Jury, should be thus quietly set aside. If the Legislature contemplated the exaction of any duty from a body so constituted, and we have no right from the spirit even more than the letter of the thing, to infer the contrary, some other equally fitting Court or assembly should be substituted in lieu of the Sessions. In a community where the privileges of the inhabitants are as few as can well be imagined, and every one even of those petty privileges might be taken away indirectly under the terrors of legal removal—it is matter of regret that any existing Institution partaking of a popular nature, and giving the Citizens some small voice in self-taxation and check on municipal administration, should become obnoxious, or be put down from whatever cause. The Mayor and Aldermen of the olden time in Calcutta, have silently disappeared also: the reason why, is not very clear, at least to readers who have access to no other state-authorities than the compilation of Acts and local Regulations affecting the Town of Calcutta, published by the Clerk to the Sessions of the Peace. The uses of the Mayor's Court as a Court of Record, of course expired under its supersession by the Supreme Court by the Act of 13. George III; but what became of the worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen, is not altogether so clear. It would be satisfactory to know whether the Corporation such as it was, became necessarily defunct in that capacity, when its demise *qua* Court of Record took place; or whether the Worthies in question were hurried to an untimely end, like their brethren of the Sessions, or died unresistingly of euthanasia.

PHILOPATRIS.

Objections to Hookahs.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Through the medium of your useful and patriotic Paper, I wish to offer a few Considerations to my Countrymen in India, who, through idleness or other cause have adopted the offensive practice of smoking Hookahs; a practice as prejudicial to health as it is at variance with all the laws of good breeding, and the respect to which the Fair Sex are entitled in all civilized societies.

To all who consider health as a primary object, it may not be useless to observe, as a proof of the pernicious effect of this stimulating practice, that to a tolerably discerning eye, a Hookah-smoker may be instantly discovered by his sickly complexion and languid eyes, and that his person, his dress, and health equally betray his disgusting habit to all whom he approaches. If in addition to this he will allow himself to consider what a gross violation of good breeding it is to be puffing this vitiated smoke in the face of any body who has the ill-fortune to be his companion, should he have allowed his practice to have gained an ascendancy too strong to be overcome, he will at least forbear exposing his want of politeness, and will confine the indulgence of this factitious pleasure to his own chamber. Hookah smokers cruelly annoy the Ladies, who constantly avoid them when possible, and prefer the society of any other person, however deficient he may be in other agreeable qualifications.

These considerations are offered at the suggestion of a Lady, and are the genuine opinions of the Female Sex in general, although good nature and politeness frequently prevent their confessing them. Indians may consider themselves, but will never be considered by others, as a civilized people until Hookah smoking in the presence of Ladies becomes a thing unheard of. It is much to be wished that Ladies could be induced to speak their genuine feelings on the subject, which would do more than my feeble efforts towards abolishing this extraordinary custom.

It may be of some use, Mr. Editor, to print this Letter once a month, until smoking should be with one accord banished from society. I particularly call the attention of Invalids to the foregoing remarks, and of all Officers of the Army, as men of gallantry, who boast of respect for the Fair Sex.

ANTI-HOOKAH.

Peking Gazette.

A Statesman who dares to speak the Truth removed from Court.—Peking, Jan. 1, 1821.—Two days ago, Sung-ta-jin was appointed to fill the office of Too-tung; or Adjutant-General at Jehu; after having officiated as Tso-too-yu-she, by the side of the new Sovereign, upwards of a month.

On his being sent from Court to Jeeho, a privy counsellor, named Koo-shun, wrote officially to the Emperor, affirming that Sung-ta-jin ought to be about his Majesty's person, and stating, in very plain language, that Sung's being sent away, augured very unfavourably of his Majesty's love of upright men, who dared to remonstrate with him, and risk his displeasure by opposing him in council, when they thought him wrong. He declares, that Sung-ta-jin is the delight of the court, and of the country; and his late promotion, on the accession of Taou-kwang, gave the utmost satisfaction to every body, &c.

The Emperor, instead of being convinced by Koo-shun, is greatly displeased with the statement—calls it “Bold, blundering, and monstrous nonsense”—“talking at random; and slanderous in the extreme,” both as it regards the emperor himself, and the rest of his courtiers, as if they all, with the exception of Sung alone, were fawning sycophants. His Majesty declares his willingness to let his statesmen talk; if he likes their opinion, he will adopt it; if not, he will lay it aside, and take no more notice of it; but his prerogative of appointing whom he pleases, and to where he pleases, he will not suffer to be interfered with; and therefore he has commanded Koo-shun to be subjected to a very severe inquiry, by the appropriate Board, in order that he may be punished for his presumption;—for this presumptuous spirit must not be encouraged.

Commission of a Rape by the Emperor's Uncle.—An uncle of the Emperor—a hereditary King, called Yu-tin-wang, whilst in mourning for the late Emperor, Kea-king, committed a rape on the person of a servant girl, of the age of thirteen, who belonged to his palace. He was tried by the Kings and Nobles of the Imperial house, and found guilty. The report of the proceedings appears in the Peking Gazette. The child would not submit to the brutality of the old man at first; for which he caused her to be chastised by slapping the face, and a few days after ordered her to be brought by force to his rooms, where he committed an act of violence on her person. The child was, by her mother, overheard to say sometimes after this, in a dream, that she wished to die; and on being questioned why she said so, she told this tale, and that night hanged herself. Her father prosecuted the King, who confessed that in a moment of folly, he had acted irregularly.

The court was at a loss what punishment to award. In common cases, such a crime was, by law, to be punished with death; but the child, Yin-kih, was a domestic slave, which required mitigation of punishment. Transportation to the frontier was the next punishment; but the King was of the Imperial kindred, and could not be sent away; therefore they determined to deprive him of his royal title, and confine him to a solitary house three years, and then liberate him.

The Kings and Nobles, who sat on the trial, recommended to the Emperor to confer on the deceased Yin-kih, a triumphal arch to her honor, and thus “to soothe her soul in Hades.”

Cochin China.—It is reported, that an officer of inferior rank, charged with dispatches for the Burman Government, came to these parts in one of the Junks of last season, and sailed from Penang in the same, for Rangoon, with the ostensible view of trade; but really to open certain negotiations with his Burmanic Majesty's Government, relative to the war now carrying on between the Siamese and Burmans. The particular object of these negotiations, it is said, is, in the first place, to proffer the military assistance of his Majesty, Ming-ming, to the Burmans, in order to an entire conquest of Siam; and, that finally, when the Burman troops are drawn out of their own country, the Cochinchinese may rush in to Burmah, and seize upon it, and thus, at once, make themselves masters of the kingdom of Ava and Siam! This latter part of the object has, certainly, enough of the marvellous in it—too much a great deal for our credence. However, with respect to the reality of certain negotiations (whatever they may be) between the two governments, we have no doubt.

His Majesty Ming-ming is represented as more wishful to cultivate intercourse with foreign nations than Kea-king his predecessor—and has, it is said, with a view to encourage foreign commerce, reduced the duties on the measurement of strange vessels, about ten taels per foot. He had expressed his high satisfaction with various British manufactures, which had been carried home by the junks, from Pulo Pinang, Malacca, &c. Opium, of which the chief consumption is in Tung-king, and in certain high-land districts up the country is reported as selling commonly at a hundred per cent. profit. A certain species of dropsy is represented as prevailing these high-land districts, particularly among the miners, and of which Opium, they say, is the preventative and cure.

Sonnet.

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE "CADET."

Young mournful Bard! I love thy plaintive muse;
 Not that her brow a laurel bloom doth bind,—
 Not that on gold-wing'd dreams of varied hues
 Thy fancy wantons, free and unconfin'd,—
 Not that her strains are emanations bright
 Of full-orb'd genius,—not that e'en they claim
 A name for thee among the "men of might:"—
 These glories are not thine—thou art no son of Fame!
 But yet no vulgar thrill thy strains inspire,
 While every pulse within my sadden'd heart
 Accords sweet sounds:—I love but not admire,—
 The melancholy truths thy lays impart
 Myself have known—as oft with aching bones
 I marched the goose-step, damning Serjeant Jones.*
 Bandah. D. L. R.

* Drill Serjeant of the European Regiment.

Ugly Club.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Aware that you will be gratified by hearing any thing which tends to promoting the good fellowship in the society of this city, I take the liberty of sending you an account of a Club lately instituted under the name of the *Ugly Club*.

We are at present very select, and to keep ourselves so, are most particular with regard to whom we admit as members.

As the scrutiny at our ballot is very strict, we would not advise any body to offer himself a candidate, unless he feels confident that he is *ugly, good-humoured, pleasant, and a favourite with the ladies*, in all of which requisites we flatter ourselves we are by no means deficient.

At our last meeting, it was unanimously resolved that there are two qualifications, either of which render a man eligible without the trial of ballot.

1st. An assurance on oath that he (the candidate) has proposed to a Lady, and been refused, or (as we have it) been *juvab'd*, solely on account of his *ugliness*; or 2ndly, a certificate from a Painter refusing to draw his (the Candidate's) picture because he was so very *ugly*.

With these restrictions we invite the Gentlemen of Calcutta to become members of our Society, and beg they will have the goodness to propose themselves through the medium of your valuable JOURNAL.

We all think ourselves very witty; though I confess our wit consists chiefly in *descanting on our own deformity*; or quaint old sayings, such as, "*Handsome is as handsome does*," "*Beauty is 'nt every thing*," "*Manners makes the man to a dead certainty*!" "*Not handsome but very genteel*, &c. &c. &c."

In addressing each other at our meetings we are very circumspect in our language, and in forms of speech much resemble the *House of Commons*; except that instead of using the words, "*honour*" "*honourable*," we substitute "*ugliness*," "*ugly*" as, "*I have the ugliness to propose a toast*," or "*after what has fallen from our ugly President*,"

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
 PHIZ, Secretary.

Deaths.

On the 8th instant, Mrs. E. PEREIRA, aged 43 years.

On the 7th instant, PETER LUMSDAIN, Esq. aged 61 years.

On the 6th instant, at the Kidderpore House, Miss ELIZA TOD.

At Madras, on the 19th ultimo, after an illness of only few hours, Mrs. ANN LOUISA MARIA GILL, wife of Mr. JOHN THOMAS GILL, and Sister-in-law to the late S. H. GREIG, Esq.

Recent Campaigns.

The following recapitulation of casualties, in action, during the late War; as extracted from the valuable Memoirs of Colonel Blacker, C. B. and recently received in this country, will place in a pretty strong point of view, the proportion in which the Armies of the Three Presidencies participated in the memorable events of that period.

Number of European Commissioned Officers Killed and Wounded.

Of the Bombay Presidency,	12
Of the Bengal Presidency,	13
Of the Madras Presidency,	104

VERSES FROM NAGPORE.

The following Verses, written on the approaching departure of the Troops from Nagpore, were found on the Tombs of the Madras Officers, who fell in the Defence of Seetabuldie.*

Peace to those in the silent grave!
 Field of the Brave! a long farewell,
 Farewell, ye Tombs! ye Comrades brave!
 Fame still shall of your valour tell—
 In fearful, mortal, deadly, strife,
 Ah! for this Hill, ye fought and bled;
 The Foe repulsed: with loss of life,
 The Brave, their blood profusely shed;
 Absorbed in grief, in sullen mood,
 Yet must we quit this dear-bought Field,
 This ground, yet stained with brother's blood
 Yes! we must go—to duty yield—
 With pious care thy Tombs to deck,
 The pleasing task no longer ours,
 But fond remembrance now to check.
 Dark clouds obscure, misfortune lowers!
 The Soldiers' rule is to obey;
 To quit the fruits most dearly won;
 To mingle in the bloody fray;
 To close in death the race they run—

* All the Officers, who lost their lives in the memorable Defence of the Seetabuldie Hill, belonged to the Madras Army.

To Correspondents.

We are obliged to TICKLER TONY, for his Communication in comment on the Letter of ANONYMOUS, in the HURKARU;—but should prefer its being sent to that Paper, that the bane and antidote might both be seen by the same class of readers;—for which purpose it may be had on an application being sent for it in the same hand writing.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 9	Java	French	P. Saliz	Bordeaux	Aug. 7
9	Anna	French	Prade	Bordeaux	Aug. 26

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 8	Caudry	Arab	Nacoda	Juddah

On the 3d instant, in latitude 29° 40' the Ship JAVA spoke the ANADROMEDA from Calcutta bound to Madras.

Marriage.

On the 8th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. PARSON, Mr. HENRY BUCKLAND, of Purnea, to Miss MARY WELSH, Kidderpore.